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16	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT	
17	NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
18	SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION	
19	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,) CASE NO. 18-CR-00465 MMC
20	Plaintiff,)) JOINT PRETRIAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT
21	v.) The Honorable Maxine M. Chesney
22 23	FUJIAN JINHUA INTEGRATED CIRCUIT CO., LTD,	Pretrial Conf: January 18, 2022, at 10:00 am Courtroom 7, 19 th Floor
24	Defendant.))
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	JOINT PRETRIAL CONFERENCE STATEMENT 1 18-CR-00465 MMC	

The United States and defendant Fujian Jinhua Integrated Circuit Co., Ltd. ("Jinhua") (collectively, the "Parties"), by and through their undersigned counsel, hereby submit their pretrial conference statement pursuant to the Northern District of California Local Criminal Rule 17-1(b). Jinhua is charged with one count of conspiracy to commit economic espionage, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1831(a)(5); one count of conspiracy to commit theft of trade secrets, in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1832(a)(5); and one count of economic espionage (receiving and possessing stolen trade secrets), in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1831(a)(3) and (2). The parties are set to appear on January 18, 2022, at 10:00 a.m. for the Pretrial Conference. Trial is scheduled to begin on February 14, 2022.

CRIMINAL LOCAL RULE 17.1-1(B) STATEMENTS

(1) Disclosure and contemplated use of statements or reports of witnesses under the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, or Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2

The United States' Statement: The United States has disclosed and produced to Jinhua statements and reports of witnesses it intends to call at trial. The United States has complied with the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, and believes it has supplied all materials that may be relevant under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

In preparing for trial, the United States is continuing to interview witnesses and to obtain and review evidence. The United States recognizes and will comply with its ongoing obligation to provide the defense with materials subject to Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2, *Jencks, Brady, Giglio v. United States*, 405 U.S. 150 (1972); *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); and/or *United States v. Henthorn*, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991).

<u>Jinhua's Statement</u>: Jinhua is unaware at this time of any Rule 26.2 materials in its possession relating to any individual on its witness list. Jinhua understands the government has represented that it has produced all Jencks materials in its possession. Jinhua further requests that the government produce all Jencks materials the government may subsequently obtain promptly upon obtaining it so that Jinhua can review these materials and prepare for trial prior to the witness testifying.

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27 28 **(2)** Disclosure and contemplated use of grand jury testimony of witnesses intended to be called at the trial

The United States will not call any witness at trial who testified before the grand jury.

(3) Disclosure of exculpatory or other evidence favorable to the defendant on the issue of guilt or punishment

The United States' Statement: The United States has complied with the Jencks Act, 18 U.S.C. § 3500, and believes it has supplied all materials that may be relevant under *Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963).

In preparing for trial, the government is continuing to interview witnesses and to obtain and review evidence. The government recognizes and will comply with its ongoing obligation to provide the defense with materials subject to Fed. R. Crim. P. 26.2, Jencks, Brady, Giglio v. United States, 405 U.S. 150 (1972); United States v. Bagley, 473 U.S. 667 (1985); and/or United States v. Henthorn, 931 F.2d 29 (9th Cir. 1991). The United States continues to review the materials in its possession for exculpatory or impeachment information.

Jinhua's Statement: Jinhua requests that the government produce any Jencks materials for the individuals on its witness list no later than February 1, 2022.

(4) Stipulation of facts which may be deemed proved at the trial without further proof by either party and limitation of witnesses

The parties do not presently have stipulations to present to the Court. In the event the parties reach agreement, the stipulations will be reduced to writing, signed by the parties, filed with the Court, and published to the jury at the appropriate time during the course of the trial.

(5) Appointment by the Court of interpreters under Fed. R. Crim. P. 28

Jinhua is an entity and therefore does not need a Court-appointed interpreter. The United States anticipates calling a number of witnesses that will require a Chinese language interpreter. For those witnesses, the United States will provide a court certified interpreter. Jinhua requests appointment of a court interpreter for any of its current or former employees who may testify, pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 28.

(6)Dismissal of counts and elimination from the case of certain issues, e.g., insanity, alibi and statute of limitations

The United States anticipates proceeding to trial on the three counts charged against Jinhua. Other than potential evidentiary or factual stipulations, the parties are not aware of any issues that can be eliminated prior to trial. The parties do not anticipate any issues regarding insanity, alibi, or statute of limitations. Resolution of the parties' motions in limine may further narrow certain issues from the case.

(7) Joinder pursuant to Fed. R. Crim. P. 13 or the severance of trial as to any co-defendant

The case against Defendant United Microelectronics Corporation ("UMC") has been resolved through a guilty plea. The remaining defendants have not appeared in this case. Thus, Jinhua is the only defendant who has been served and appeared in this case, so there is no need to sever any trial.

(8) Identification of informers, use of lineup or other identification evidence and evidence of prior convictions of defendant or any witness, etc.

Identification is not at issue in this trial. The United States did not use informers during the criminal investigation of the conduct that gave rise to the Indictment.

(9) Pretrial exchange of lists of witnesses intended to be called in person or by deposition to testify at trial, except those who may be called only for impeachment or rebuttal

The United States filed its Witness List on December 3, 2021. The United States respectfully reserves its right to amend that list at any time prior to and during the trial, if necessary.

Jinhua has been ordered to file its witness list no later than January 11, 2022.

On December 29, 2021, Jinhua requested for safe passage for eight witnesses. The United States is considering the requests.

(10) Pretrial exchange of documents, exhibits, summaries, schedules, models or diagrams intended to be offered or used at trial, except materials that may be used only for impeachment or rebuttal

The government has provided its exhibit list of exhibits it intends to use in its case in chief. The United States has given notice of Fed. R. Evid. 1006 summary charts (Exhibits P0358 to P0386) and has produced those. Jinhua's exhibit list is due on January 11, 2022. The parties reserve their rights to designate additional exhibits for impeachment, rebuttal, or otherwise, based on how the evidence is presented in the case.

The parties have met and conferred with respect to the use of demonstrative exhibits, and have agreed, subject to the Court's approval, to exchange demonstrative exhibits no later than 5:00 p.m. the night before the day on which the exhibit is to be used.

No later than January 11, 2022, the parties will provide the Court and each other sets of binders containing copies of the exhibits they may introduce at trial.

Should the Court find it useful, the parties are willing to provide to the Court and each other exhibits in binders relevant to specific witnesses shortly before each witness's testimony.

(11) Pretrial resolution of objections to exhibits or testimony to be offered at trial

The parties filed several motions *in limine* relating to various objections to evidence or testimony expected to be offered at the trial which are pending in front of this Court. To the extent there is an opportunity to resolve additional issues prior to trial with respect to (1) motions *in limine* where a ruling may be deferred; (2) Jinhua's forthcoming witness and exhibit lists; (3) the production of additional discovery from the government; or (4) other disclosures made by the government prior to the trial, the parties will seek to raise those issues promptly and at an appropriate time.

The parties also anticipate working together to resolve further objections to exhibits, translations, and testimony before bringing any matters to the attention of the Court.

(12) Preparation of trial briefs on controverted points of law likely to arise at trial

The parties filed motions *in limine* and Daubert motions on December 1, 2021. By the time of the Pretrial Conference, those motions will be fully briefed and ready for hearing by the Court. The parties do not plan to submit trial briefs before the trial starts, unless the Court requests or requires otherwise. To the extent controverted issues arise during trial, the parties reserve the right to present short briefs to aid the Court's resolution of such issues. If any further issues arise at the pretrial conference or before the trial, the parties may request an opportunity to submit additional briefing on those issues.

(13) Scheduling of the trial and of witnesses

The United States' Statement: A reasonable estimate for presentation of the United States' case-in-chief is 16 court days, not including time dedicated to jury selection and opening statements. The United States notes that many of its witnesses are international and travelling from Taiwan. Depending

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on the nature of the COVID-19 pandemic at the time of trial, the United States may need to take witnesses out of order or seek other relief from the Court.

In order to facilitate an efficient trial and to provide for the orderly resolution of evidentiary issues, the United States proposes that the parties exchange by the close of business (6:00 PM Pacific Time) two court days before a witness is going to be called a list of the anticipated witnesses to be called and the anticipated order of call; however, for Monday testimony, notice will be given by Friday at 6:00 PM.

<u>Jinhua's Statement</u>: Jinhua notes that, depending on the evidence presented, it may not need to present a defense. However, at this time, based on the government's proposed witness and exhibit list, Jinhua reasonably estimates that its case can be presented in 2-3 weeks, exclusive of jury selection and opening and closing statements.

Because the government's witness list (almost 50 witnesses) and exhibit list (almost 1500 exhibits) are voluminous, additional time is needed to prepare for cross-examination of the witnesses the government actually calls at trial, including the preparation of exhibit binders and demonstratives to be used in the cross-examination. Accordingly, Jinhua proposes that the parties exchange by close of business (6:00PM Pacific Time) three court days before a witness is going to be called a list of the anticipated witnesses to be called and the anticipated order or call.

(14) Request to submit questionnaire for prospective jurors pursuant to Crim. L.R. 24-1, voir dire questions, exercise of peremptory and cause challenges and jury instructions

The parties are filing, concurrent with this statement, individual proposed jury questionnaires and voir dire questions, per the order of the Court. The parties respectfully request an opportunity to address prospective jurors directly regarding the voir dire questions.

Neither of the parties requests additional peremptory challenges beyond the six provided for the government and ten for the defense under Federal Rule of Criminal Procedure 24(b)(2).

The parties are filing joint proposed jury instructions today, per the order of the Court. The parties will indicate the agreed instructions and set out any disputed proposed instructions and/or objections per the order of the Court.

The parties are prepared to address these submissions and any objections thereto with the Court 1 at the pretrial conference. 2 Any other matter which may tend to promote a fair and expeditious trial. 3 (15)4 Should the Court request it, the parties will be prepared to discuss with the Court at the pretrial 5 conference any modifications to trial procedures or the layout of the courtroom that are necessary in light 6 of the COVID-19 pandemic. The parties anticipate working together to resolve matters in an effort to 7 promote a fair and expeditious trial and will timely bring to the Court's attention those matters upon which 8 the parties disagree. 9 10 Dated: January 4, 2022 Respectfully Submitted, 11 STEPHANIE M. HINDS United States Attorney 12 13 LAURA VARTAIN HORN NICHOLAS WALSH 14 **Assistant United States Attorneys** 15 NICHOLAS O. HUNTER STEPHEN MARZEN 16 Trial Attorneys, National Security Division 17 SKADDEN, ARPS, SLATE, MEAGHER & FLOM LLP 18 19 JACK P. DICANIO 20 MATTHEW E. SLOAN **EMILY REITMEIER** 21 Attorneys for Defendant Fujian Jinhua Integrated Circuit Co., Ltd. 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 7